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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Kennedy Back In U.S.; Mood 'Pessimistic'

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — President Kennedy described his Paris, Vienna and London visits as a "very fine trip" when he returned here yesterday.

Looking fit and rested, the President headed for the jet aircraft which had carried him to talks with President de Gaulle, Mr. Khrushchev, and Mr. Kennedy.

He made no formal statement on arrival and kept what he had to say on his visit for a televised broadcast last night (early this morning, Israel time).

The White House announced the President would brief leading members of both the Democratic and Republican parties on his trip before the broadcast.

Closer to Allies  
James Reston, the chief diplomatic correspondent of the "New York Times," said President Kennedy had left more convinced than ever of the importance of strengthening the nation's defense and its relations with the allies.

"Despite Mr. Khrushchev's optimistic reaction to the Vienna talks, the President left the Austrian capital in a somewhat pessimistic mood about the possibility of agreement with the Soviet Union on Germany and Berlin, nuclear testing and disarmament, and a wide range of differences over the uncommitted and under-developed nations."

In Paris, "Le Monde" reported Mr. Khrushchev told President Kennedy in Vienna that at the end of the year after the 22nd Soviet Communist Party Congress he would propose a peace conference of all states who fought Germany in World War Two.

## Soviets Propose Austria As Site for UN Hdqtrs.

VIENNA (Reuters). — The Soviet Union has officially asked Austria whether she would be prepared to house the headquarters of the U.N. organization in Vienna.

Dr. Alfons Gorbach, the Chancellor, said here yesterday.

He told a press conference that: Austria will be very pleased to house the U.N. here — "provided the U.S. and the Soviet Union are in agreement on this point."

The Chancellor said the question had been raised officially with his Government by Mr. Viktor Avilov, Soviet Ambassador in Austria, and by Mr. A.P. Volkov, who led a Soviet parliamentary delegation to Austria recently.

Mr. Nikita Khrushchev also told him privately during his "summit" visit to Vienna last week-end that he would welcome the housing of the U.N. Headquarters in Vienna instead of New York.

The Soviet officials had said they believed such a proposal would undoubtedly be supported by many African and Asian members of the U.N., he added.

## FLN Says Jews In Algeria Were Always Algerian

EVIAN (AP). — Envoys of the Algerian nationalist rebellion yesterday offered citizenship in an independent Algeria to all European settlers and pledged to respect the rights of those who decline.

At the same time, a rebel statement during a two-and-a-half hour session with representatives of the French Government affirmed that Algerian Jews "have always been part of the Algerian people."

The rebels again stiffly refused to consider a French plan for double citizenship for Algeria's non-Moslem minority.

French Minister for Algerian Affairs Louis Joxe yesterday stigmatized rebel terrorism in France and Algeria during the talks. He asked the FLN to halt bloodshed in order to speed an Algerian settlement.

Insist on Terror  
Algerian delegates answered there will be no halt to terrorism as long as there is no political settlement with France, informed sources said.

The position of the rebel delegation thus showed no change from the stiff no-compromise line adopted by it at the start of the talks.

French spokesman Philippe Thibaud told newsmen that "examination of the general theses on self-determination is coming to a close." This implied that both sides are ending presentation of their prepared arguments and that hard bargaining would begin soon.

## Khrushchev Trips The Light Fantastic

MOSCOW (AP). — Prime Minister Khrushchev joined hands with President Sukarno of Indonesia and the two danced the "chacha-chacha" yesterday at the most fantastic party Moscow has ever seen.

It was the visiting Indonesian President's 60th birthday and all the stops were pulled out at his party in the Indonesian Embassy.

Mr. Khrushchev, just back from his Vienna talks with President Kennedy, has never been in a better mood and appeared completely relaxed and carefree.

Bonn Defence Ministry Denies Observer Report  
BONN (INA). — The West German Defence Ministry yesterday denied the press report that Israeli arms delivered to West Germany were diverted to Portugal for use in the Angola conflict.

The Information Chief, Colonel Georg Schmuckle, told INA that "the rumour is without any foundation whatsoever."

(The report, carried by the London "Observer," has already been denied by the Bonn Foreign Ministry. See Knesset Report — Page 3)

HOTTER TODAY  
The sharav will continue today and slightly higher temperatures are predicted by the weatherman throughout the country.

## De Gaulle Pledges Solidarity To Israel, Calls Her 'Friend and Ally'

Meets B-G for One Hour



President de Gaulle and Mr. Ben-Gurion with their wives at the Elysee Palace yesterday.

## Assurance of Security Aid Seen

By LEA BEN DOR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
PARIS. — President de Gaulle's reference to France's solidarity with "our friend and ally" in a statement made after his meeting with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is noticeably warmer than any made last year.

Israel apparently has received an assurance that "the same warmth will prevail in the same areas." This may be taken to mean that assistance in security fields is assured, but a little change is expected in the purely political area.

The discussions between the President and the Premier, the French leader, were conducted in both French and English. There was little translation, which Mr. Ben-Gurion dislikes. Despite the non-official character of Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit there was no lack of ceremony at the Elysee Palace. The colorful plumed soldiers and trumpets.

Monday evening the French Cabinet cancelled its scheduled session to enable Foreign Minister Couve de Murville to attend the dinner given in Mr. Ben-Gurion's honour by Mr. Eytan, although the atmosphere here is shocked and a little shaken after days of shooting.

Gen. de Gaulle is said to be encouraged with regard to France's future after his frank talks with President Kennedy and the American President's firmness in his meeting with Mr. Khrushchev. Thus his attitude towards Israel is doubly valuable at this time.

The French President is also said to recognize Mr. Ben-Gurion's political ruggedness to be of a similar nature to his own.

Guests unfamiliar with the French leader were amazed at his friendliness and humour and total lack of dourness in social contacts.

At the talks, which ranged over a wide area, de Gaulle told Ben-Gurion he had a warm friendship for Israel and he knew this was reciprocated.

There is full understanding here of Israel's security needs which is limited only by France's limitations in certain categories; there was "no need to discuss details."

It is emphasized by the Military Mission who are extremely busy.

There is full agreement on the East-West position and on the evaluation of the Arab stand. Despite the preoccupation with Algeria, the subject was not mentioned, as it is the accepted view here, at the highest levels, that Algeria has long ceased to be the main spring of cooperation which is now based on an identity of views concerning the future of Western ideas in the Middle East.

At today's large gathering it was regarded as valuable for de Gaulle's Ministers to witness their Chief's display of a warmth for Israel.

It is reliably learned that de Gaulle "always speaks warmly of Israel" and recently the Foreign Minister and the Quai d'Orsay have been noticeably friendlier.

By MAURICE CAIR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
PARIS. — President de Gaulle, in a toast of historic significance raised his glass yesterday "to Israel, our friend and ally," at a luncheon he gave for Mr. Ben-Gurion at the presidential Elysee Palace.

The French President, referring to his earlier telephone talks with Mr. Ben-Gurion, said — it lasted a full hour instead of the scheduled half-hour — expressed his pleasure at the agreement they had reached.

The subjects the two statesmen discussed, according to official spokesmen, were "world affairs, particularly the Middle East and the arms race in that area, and Africa." No details were given.

Gen. de Gaulle further stated in his toast, "We know the merits and grandeur of Israel and we also measure Israel's difficulties and preoccupations."

These preoccupations are known to be principally the preservation of the territorial status quo in the Middle East, preferably through great power guarantees of frontiers; maintenance of the balance of armed strength; Israel's entrance into the European Common Market.

Meaningful Words  
Significantly Gen. de Gaulle, whose every word is most carefully weighed and premeditated, saw fit to assure Israel of our solidarity and friendship in the toast, whose complete, meaningful text is as follows:

"It is for us a great pleasure to see you once again among us and to welcome at the same time as yourself and Mr. Ben-Gurion, the members of your Government, Mrs. Golda Meir and Mr. Shimon Peres. At the juncture of this visit, the world is passing, it is always good for men of goodwill to see each other and reach agreement, and that is what happened to us today once again."

"This is true in all respects and particularly in respect of Israel whose merits and grandeur we know and whose difficulties and preoccupations we measure. We wish to assure you of our solidarity and friendship, and I raise my glass to Israel, our friend and ally."

Lauds de Gaulle  
Mr. Ben-Gurion, in his reply delivered in French, expressed "all my admiration and my friendship for President de Gaulle and France. We are grateful to France for the message of liberty and equality which she has given the world and for the aid which she extended us before the creation of the State and afterwards in the difficult hours which we have gone through and are still going through."

"I should like once again to declare the gratitude of the people and Government of Israel and my personal admiration for the man who today leads France and dedicates his all to her grandeur. He strives for the peace of the entire world in developing the noble sentiments which are inherent in the French people."

Despite the splendour and the regal dimensions of the dining hall, the lunch was taken in warm and friendly, indeed almost family atmosphere. De Gaulle and Ben-Gurion were wholly relaxed, and conversed easily across the table. The conversation turned to the question of television for Israel. Ben-Gurion said that he was against it, as it was beyond Israel's means. De Gaulle, with a touch of his famous dry humour, in a tacit allusion to his own experiences, was all in favour, pointing out

Before going off to dine with Premier Michel Debre, Ben-Gurion received a French-Jewish delegation led by Baron Dov Rothschild, who he told, "I am very pleased with my talks with Gen. de Gaulle who is a great friend of Israel." Last night Israel accomplished a minor miracle in bringing together in a banquet in Ben-Gurion's honour such political opponents as Guy Mollet, Pierre Mendès-France, Maurice Couve de Murville, Education Minister Lucien Paye; Justice Minister Edmond Michelet; Secretary of State for African Affairs Pierre Gorce; Foreign Affairs Parliamentary Committee President Maurice S. Humann; Chief of the General Staff, General Martin; Director of Armaments Supplies, General Lyaudet; and last but not least among the others, Professor Francis Perrin, High Commissioner of Atomic Energy.

Ministry Denies Report on Tshombe  
The Foreign Ministry last night issued a denial of a Reuters report yesterday quoting an alleged statement by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in Paris on Israel's offer of aid to the Tshombe government in Katanga Province of Congo.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that it was impossible that Mr. Ben-Gurion would have said the things attributed to him by the report. The Israel Government had never offered aid to the Tshombe government. All aid proffered by Israel in the former Belgian Congo was either proposed by way of the U.N. or directly to the Central Government in Leopoldville.

Ben-Gurion said that a spokesman with French Jewish background, Mr. Ben-Gurion, said that he was speaking about Israel's aid to the Tshombe government. He said he had no doubt that the aid would be very important.

On hand to greet the Ambassador at the airport terminal was Mr. Gerson Agran, Director of the U.S. Department in the Foreign Ministry. Mr. A. Gerson, the Chief of Protocol, and other members of the Embassy and Dr. A. Ankorian, Chairman of the Israel-American society.

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FILTRON FILTERS BEST

## Assembly Ban In S. Africa Lifted

CAPE TOWN (AP). — The South African Government yesterday lifted its ban on public meetings which was imposed on May 19 in order to frustrate last week's proclaimed strikes and demonstrations by the country's non-white majority.

The ban was originally announced to last until June 20 to cover the annual African "Freedom Day" which falls on that date. But after last week's three-day work strike by non-whites to try to bring political rights to the South African Republic failed, the Government felt the situation had quieted enough to lift the ban.

Nevertheless, the Government is still arresting non-white leaders who participated in the strike proclamation.

## Eichmann Takes Stand June 19

Eichmann is expected to take the witness stand on June 19, according to a provisional agreement reached yesterday between the prosecution and the defence.

Under this agreement, Eichmann will be questioned by his defence counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius, for about eight days. Only one session will be held daily, from 9.30 to 1.30, to allow sufficient time for Dr. Servatius to prepare his questions.

After Dr. Servatius is finished, Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney-General, is to begin his cross-examination. During this period, the court will resume its usual custom of having both morning and afternoon sessions.

The prosecution expects to wind up its case this week, and the court will recess all of next week.

Today, during the afternoon session, two witnesses who were sterilized in Auschwitz are to testify in camera. The court has prohibited their being photographed or publication of their names.

## No Policy Changes, Says New US Envoy

LYDDA AIRPORT. — "There has been no change in the U.S. Administration's policies towards Israel for the last 13 years," Mr. Walworth Barbour, the new U.S. Ambassador to Israel, told reporters on arrival here yesterday.

The tall, burly, silver-haired Ambassador is single, and arrived together with his sister, Miss Ellen Barbour, and housekeeper, Dr. Miriam Kietz.

On hand to greet the Ambassador at the airport terminal was Mr. Gerson Agran, Director of the U.S. Department in the Foreign Ministry. Mr. A. Gerson, the Chief of Protocol, and other members of the Embassy and Dr. A. Ankorian, Chairman of the Israel-American society.











# MASSACRE AT CHELMNO CAMP

Witness Found Mother's Handbag Among Personal Effects of the Dead

By MACABEE DEAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter  
ONE day I was taking a Sabbath stroll with my father in Lodz. I was 13. A shot rang out and my father fell dead by my side. This Shimon Srebnik began his testimony before the Eichmann trial court yesterday morning. Eighteen months later, the witness said, he himself survived an execution at the Chelmo death camp.

Some time after his father was killed, the witness was abducted from the street by the Germans. He begged permission to go home and tell his mother, but he was told: "Don't talk. Shut your mouth, you pig." He was sent to the Chelmo camp. Here iron bars loomed in his legs. The length of the chain between his two legs was 40 cm., and he could move only by shuffling forward or by jumping with both feet.

**Human Bodies**  
He and other prisoners, who were also in leg irons, were ordered to clean up a demolished building. The rubble was full of pieces of human bodies. Later he learned that the bodies had been herded into the building which had then been blown up.

After a day or two in this work, Obersturmführer Hans Rothmann asked if anyone was tired. "Those who can't work will be given a chance to breathe fresh air," he explained. But the boys said they were still strong. He repeated the request a few days later. One of the boys stepped forward.

"I can't send only one person to a rest home," Rothmann said. "I need several to make up a shipment." Several more stepped forward. Rothmann led them a short distance away, ordered them to lie down, and shot them through the back of the neck with his pistol.

For two or three minutes, the witness refused to build the crematoria. The first gas vans — 30 to 50 persons could be packed into a van — arrived several days before the crematoria were completed. Then the shipments of Jews began to arrive — about 1,500 persons a day. They were given soap and towels and told to move to the vans. They were driven off and killed by the exhaust fumes. The Jews were from Lodz two days, while sorting out their personal belongings, the witness found his mother's handbag, with his mother's picture inside.

Srebnik was attached to the "House Kommando" which worked in the camp. His specific job was to sort out the gold teeth which were knocked out of the mouths of the dead. The bodies were burned by the "Waldkommando" or "Woods



SHIMON SREBNIK

Kommando." Sometimes he had to go to the woods where bodies were unloaded to get the teeth. Sometimes they were brought to the camp.

Due to their leg irons and their gruesome work, the members of the "Waldkommando" were always black from the flies and smelled of burnt flesh.

Workers in the "House Kommando" were supposed to be shot every eight days. But when the S.S. officers came to question them, they all said they had been there only a day or two. After he had been in this group three months, the witness was closely questioned. He said he had come two days ago. The officer did not believe him. The boy broke down crying. He was about to be taken away to be

shot when another person asked to see the officer. The officer went away and spared the life.

On another occasion he saved his life by shirking an exercise. An S.S. officer took the witness and four others outside. When the officer raised his thumb, the Jews had to stand up. When he turned it down, the prisoners had to lie down. The German kept flipping his thumb up and down. The witness noticed that the attention of the German was wandering, so he lay down and did not stand up when the thumb was raised. After some time, four others collapsed for lack of breath. The officer walked over and asked if they could stand. Only the witness could do so. The German shot the four others.

**Shot After Escape**  
The witness related that one of the members of the "Waldkommando" had had to throw the body of his elder into the river. That evening he managed to slip the irons of one of his legs and to escape from the camp. He was chased by a man who ran the ferry across the river. Rothmann selected 15 Jews to be shot as an object lesson. He specifically asked for the witness, but since the latter was busy elsewhere, he took someone else.

Three months before the Red Army arrived, entry in 1943 to free the camp, only 78 Jews were left. Forty of them were selected to be sent to a better place. It was arranged that one of them should leave a note in the truck taking them away de-

scribed the place where they had been. The witness searched the truck when it returned. He found a note with the Hebrew word "Lanaveh" (to death). Of the 38 remaining Jews, 20 were artisans while the others belonged to both Kommandos. They began to dismantle the camp. One night an S.S. officer, called Lenz, came to their hut. He told them to come out, five by five. The witness left with the first five. After they were ordered to lie down, Rothmann shot them in the back of the neck. "I heard the first one shot, then the second one, then it was my turn. I kept moving my head back and forth. The bullet hit me in the back of the neck. Rothmann walked up and down, waiting for my signals of life. I was still living but I played dead."

Rothmann shot the second and third groups of five. Before the fourth group was brought out, the witness picked himself up and ran for the woods.

**Russians Arrive**  
He reached a farmer's barn. Here he hid for two days. "Then, I don't know if this is real or a dream," the farmer came and said, "You can come out now." The Russians are here."

He was taken to the Russians. A doctor who examined him said he had been shot through the spine and had only 12 hours to live. He was still alive 30 hours later. The doctor came again and found that the slug had slightly bypassed the spine and had come out through the mouth, knocking out two teeth.

At the request of Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney-General, the witness showed the court the scar at the back of his neck. He also showed one on his nose. He believed that when he was shot, his head jerked backwards, and when it fell forward, his nose was on his nose. He believed that the scar on his nose was still there.

Q — How you forgotten.  
A — I can't sleep at night. They still pursue me in the dark.

**'CHILDREN WHO SURVIVED GAS WERE SHOT'**  
By DORIS LANKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Ukrainians forced their way into a freight train on its way from Warsaw to the Treblinka camp and found the people jammed around the doors of the few possessions they still had, Haiman Feigman, now of Tel Aviv, told the Eichmann trial court yesterday morning.

"As the train passed a group of Jews, they saw the people through the windows. They were going to get out. We did not want to get out. It was possible that young, healthy people would simply be killed off."

The witness then related how the deportees were hurried out of the train at Treblinka station at bayonet point, with accompanying shouts and blows. Those who were slow to move or who had fainted from lack of air and blows were shot out of hand. The prisoners were chased at the double to the gate leading to the courtyard of the camp, where the witness was separated from his mother, whom he never saw again.

Mr. Feigman, who was 20 at the time, was among some 500 persons chosen to work in the camp. Half of the group remained in Camp One, while the rest were sent to Camp Two.

In Camp One, where the witness was placed, was the notorious "lazaret" ("field hospital") — a large pit surrounded by barbed wire with a small hut marked with a red cross next to it. He and others were ordered to drag the bodies of those who had been shot on the station platform to the "lazaret" and to throw them into the pit. Those who were only wounded were shot by three S.S. officers and one Ukrainian at the edge of the pit.

The witness then worked at sorting the huge piles of clothes and other objects left by the remaining members of

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The barracks of the infamous Treblinka death camp, where arriving women were made to undress prior to marching to the gas chambers.

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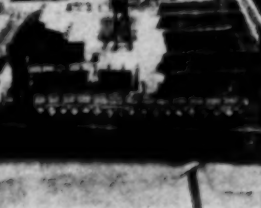
## Carpenter-Prisoner Describes Treblinka Death Camp Set-Up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Eichmann trial court yesterday morning heard a description of the Treblinka death camp by a 72-year-old retired carpenter and house-builder, Mr. Yacov Wiernik, who helped build the camp. The witness escaped from Treblinka when the camp rose up in revolt on August 2, 1943. Mr. Wiernik drew sketches of the two camps — he was one of the five leaders of the uprising in Camp II — and later he made models of the camps for Kibbutz Lohamei Hagetaot.

Large pictures of each camp were set up in the courtroom yesterday. The witness, with a pointer stick, explained the "process of extermination" from the time the shipments of Jews arrived by train until their bodies were either buried or burned.

The gassing was carried out in a large building, measuring 18 metres by 30 metres, which was subdivided into smaller gas chambers. After the victims were packed in tightly, the heavy doors were locked and the



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## Space Capsule to Be Modified On Shepard's Recommendation

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. astronaut Alan Shepard disclosed yesterday that rocket vibration fogged his vision briefly in the early part of his 15-minute space flight a month ago. But he said just about everything else went well.

Shepard said that as the result of his difficulty, some changes have been ordered in the Mercury capsule design to reduce vibration during the crucial moments just after launching.

Shepard made the observations in a paper prepared for delivery to 300 physicians and research scientists at a conference on the medical results of the first U.S. manned, sub-orbital space flight last May 5. He rocketed to an altitude of 118.5 miles before landing in the ocean 302 miles from the Cape Canaveral launching site.

Shepard said the roughest part of the flight came as the rocket accelerated through the speed of sound and then passed through the point of maximum dynamic pressure. That was the point at which the Redstone rocket and the capsule it carried were subjected to the most severe combination of acceleration forces and atmospheric resistance.

"These events occurred very close together on the flight, and there was general vibration throughout the flight," he said.

A medical team headed by Dr. William K. Douglas, astronaut surgeon, said the only thing found wrong with Shepard during a pre-flight physical examination was that he had hurt his left foot and was about to lose a toenail.

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## 'Phoney' Plot To Abduct Lourie

By S. J. GOLDMIDT, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Two newspapers, the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail," yesterday reported a plot by British Fascists to kidnap the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Arthur Lourie, and hold him as a hostage for the release of Adolf Eichmann.

An Israeli Embassy spokesman described the story as "phoney," adding that "among the many problems that may prevent the Ambassador from sleeping tonight, this is the least." But the press is giving it sensational treatment.

Mr. Lourie knew nothing about the alleged plot till he was told of it Monday night. He was highly amused at the news, and the entire Embassy is not taking it seriously.

Scotland Yard is still investigating, but it does not seem to attach great importance to the story.

According to three former sympathizers of the British Fascists — Sidney Froud, 59, a businessman, Peter Meadows, 22, a truck driver, and Timothy Treadwell, 20 — the kidnapping plot was conceived in October by a Nazi who knew Eichmann personally. He tried to recruit a commando group of British Fascists to kidnap Mr. Lourie and keep him in Shropshire until Israel released Eichmann. But he could not find enough recruits.

Several meetings took place in London with British German and Hungarian Nazis participating, it was reported. The three men claim they backed out when they were told to desecrate a London synagogue to prove their mettle, and their homes were later damaged in reprisal.

The test reportedly involved breaking into the synagogue and nailing a pig's head on the inside of the door.

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by the remaining members of

the camp. One night an S.S. officer, called Lenz, came to their hut. He told them to come out, five by five. The witness left with the first five. After they were ordered to lie down, Rothmann shot them in the back of the neck. "I heard the first one shot, then the second one, then it was my turn. I kept moving my head back and forth. The bullet hit me in the back of the neck. Rothmann walked up and down, waiting for my signals of life. I was still living but I played dead."

Rothmann shot the second and third groups of five. Before the fourth group was brought out, the witness picked himself up and ran for the woods.

**Russians Arrive**  
He reached a farmer's barn. Here he hid for two days. "Then, I don't know if this is real or a dream," the farmer came and said, "You can come out now." The Russians are here."

He was taken to the Russians. A doctor who examined him said he had been shot through the spine and had only 12 hours to live. He was still alive 30 hours later. The doctor came again and found that the slug had slightly bypassed the spine and had come out through the mouth, knocking out two teeth.

At the request of Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney-General, the witness showed the court the scar at the back of his neck. He also showed one on his nose. He believed that when he was shot, his head jerked backwards, and when it fell forward, his nose was on his nose. He believed that the scar on his nose was still there.

Q — How you forgotten.  
A — I can't sleep at night. They still pursue me in the dark.

**'CHILDREN WHO SURVIVED GAS WERE SHOT'**  
By DORIS LANKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Ukrainians forced their way into a freight train on its way from Warsaw to the Treblinka camp and found the people jammed around the doors of the few possessions they still had, Haiman Feigman, now of Tel Aviv, told the Eichmann trial court yesterday morning.

"As the train passed a group of Jews, they saw the people through the windows. They were going to get out. We did not want to get out. It was possible that young, healthy people would simply be killed off."

The witness then related how the deportees were hurried out of the train at Treblinka station at bayonet point, with accompanying shouts and blows. Those who were slow to move or who had fainted from lack of air and blows were shot out of hand. The prisoners were chased at the double to the gate leading to the courtyard of the camp, where the witness was separated from his mother, whom he never saw again.

Mr. Feigman, who was 20 at the time, was among some 500 persons chosen to work in the camp. Half of the group remained in Camp One, while the rest were sent to Camp Two.

In Camp One, where the witness was placed, was the notorious "lazaret" ("field hospital") — a large pit surrounded by barbed wire with a small hut marked with a red cross next to it. He and others were ordered to drag the bodies of those who had been shot on the station platform to the "lazaret" and to throw them into the pit. Those who were only wounded were shot by three S.S. officers and one Ukrainian at the edge of the pit



# AND THEY LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER

## Furnishing Lives

By HELGA DUDMAN

MODERN furnished flats are generally not to be had in Israel. This means that newlyweds must begin married life by immediately paying for a flat proper (key money or purchase), major appliances, and furniture. It is possible to furnish a two-room flat with anything from IL200 to IL20,000 — even this range is arbitrary. Not forgetting that furniture (like everything else in Israel) is expensive and limited in choice, young Israelis tend to equate the "good" with the "expensive."

With some glowing exceptions, personal inventiveness or ingenuity seem lacking in new flats — even as simple a matter as bright lacquer on austerity-design folding chairs or odd hand-me-downs from the family. While Israel is hardly a good place for second-hand bargains, the equally limited range of new products makes originality even more necessary.

### Wood and Wicker

Still sticking to new products, two rooms could be furnished (not cluttered) for around IL1,500. The Israel Institute of Industrial Design has just held an exhibition at the North Tel Aviv Exhibition Gardens showing about 120 items "for house and garden," many budget-priced. The products of some 70 manufacturers, some articles were selected and approved by the Institute and are included in its "Design Index" which makes permanently available to the consumer information as to manufacturers and prices.

One of the most interesting groups was from Dyrer Leesh, a Jewish-Agency supported enterprise in Kiryat Gat manufacturing furniture for new immigrants — very simple and inexpensive things. After all new arrivals at a new state, perhaps some inverse snobbery can be cultivated which will place value on thrifty functionalism. The double wardrobe, for instance, is IL238, no conspicuous consumption here, but you can hang your clothes in it. A long narrow chest for bed linens can also seat four people (preferably young and lean) and cost IL259. Bookshelves in the most basic sense, three-tiered, housing about 100 books, IL45. Armchair with plastic webbing, IL57.

Moving up a bit in life — and to the equipment for gracious living now coming from kibbutzim: from Hazorea, an excellent wicker-backed chair, IL45. Gnat also showed one at IL450. Four such chairs, with their faintly Italian look, could

beautifully enhance the perfectly plain 60x80 table from Prima that costs just IL42. Hazorea also showed a teak cocktail cart at IL107, and an elegant coffee table at IL107. For more avant-garde new-lives an interesting use of asbestos cement makes the top of a small charcoal-grey table by Badrian. It has wrought-iron legs, would seat two in intimacy, costs IL22. A lower but larger version, IL54. This is basically garden furniture, but there is no reason why newlyweds should not cash in on the lower prices for this category.

Elsewhere at the Exhibition: mosaic-topped tables from Kibbutz Eilon, including one using polyester mosaic-bits, IL110. Rugs by Maskit. Beds and sofas, variously covered and priced. Upholstered chairs at IL200 and up, again raising the question: If nubby tweeds on blonde frames are suitable in Scandinavia, are they really essential in the first years of Israeli married life? What about the high round-backed wicker chairs that are light, comparatively cheap and can be completely charming with a cushion or two?

**Choice of Fabrics**  
As for decorating fabrics, here Israel has perhaps as ample and interesting a source as one could wish (after a certain point, it becomes immaterial whether one chooses upholstery from 5,000 available possibilities or 50,000.) The Tel Aviv

firm of Nussbaum, which has provided the materials for many institutions including the Sheraton Hotel, was founded in 1934 and today would impress visitors from London, New York or Paris. A carpet department has recently been added — specializing, perhaps regrettably, in solid broadloom. Of the fabrics for upholstery, drapes, spreads, and curtains (including some Terylene ones), about 90 per cent at Nussbaum are now made in Israel. All are "exclusive" in the sense that designs are often worked out between shop and manufacturer, although the latter may subsequently copy them for other outlets. Taste is set largely by interior decorators, who constitute a large portion of the firm's clients and who often accompany the young wives (and some bemused husbands) to Nussbaum's four air-conditioned "consultation" showrooms. "People here do not trust their own taste," says a company spokesman. "The Scandinavian countries set the pace, and subsequently such fabrics as broadweaves, or even provincial prints, do not appeal to most customers."

Although many parents abroad also suffocate young brides and grooms with full-blown houses and matching sofas-and-chairs, there is also a concept much in use in foreign magazines, namely "more taste than money." If making a new home has as its main quality "The Expense," and not the fun or the challenge, one can only wonder how these same young people are going to be furnishing their lives a few years hence.



**Suggested design for a wedding dress and going-away outfit.**  
The dress is made in two pieces — a lunic top, either heavily embroidered eyelet cotton or guipure lace — and a permanently pleated silk skirt. These may be worn later in combination with other tops or skirts. For going-away, a simple sheath dress, slightly fitted at the waist, sleeveless and collarless, it can be made up of cotton, linen or shantung.

## Home on the Cooking-Range

By Molly Lyons Bar-Devid  
WHENEVER I am invited to an engagement party, I try to give the bride-to-be a cookery book as a contribution to a happy marriage. And my first advice is — don't begin by trying to make fancy sauces and souffles or even angel food: start with ABC.

Here are a few basic principles of cooking which, if followed when making simple dishes from a reliable recipe, should help the bride to find her way to her man's heart through his stomach.

**Soups**  
Put the ingredients into cold water, bring to a slow boil and simmer slowly and gently until all the ingredients are soft and even flavourless but the stock rich and tasty. If you cut up the ingredients in the soup they can be served with it. If you want to use them separately you will have to add flavour (a dried soup powder will do the trick). There are endless kinds of

soups, some that are simply refreshing, light stimulants and others that are hearty, rich or almost stews and form the basis of a meal. Some are thickened with vegetables put through a sieve (called puree), or with egg or with a roux — that is, a little flour mixed with fat and added to the soup. Some soups have milk as a basis and this in itself is highly nutritive. Soup made of pulses — beans, peas, lentils — should be the mainstay of a meal.

**Meat Dishes**  
To cook meat properly you must retain the flavour and the juices in the meat and add to the soup. This is done — in all cases (except stews when flavours merge) by sealing up the meat cells. If you are serving boiled meat you will begin by putting it in hot water to close up the pores and then reduce the heat and cook it on a very low flame. If you are making a roast you will first brown the meat on all sides in hot fat on top of the stove, or else put it into a very hot oven to begin with. However — and this is a warning — meat gets tough if cooked with high heat, so you must reduce the heat just as soon as the meat is sealed and then cook it on a low flame or in a medium oven. Like all foods, meat loses its flavour and its texture as well as its juiciness if it is overcooked and even if you want a well done there is a time limit to how long and how high it should be subjected to heat (the temperature should be about 300 C. well

below boiling). There are, of course, tender cuts and tough cuts of meat. Of course, if the meat is from a young animal it will be much more tender than from an old one.

**Fowl**  
The same principle of low-heat cooking applies to fowl as to meat, although if a bird loses some of its juices (no, likely if it is cooked whole, with its skin sealing it in) it is not as disastrous to the flavour as in the case of red meat. Young fowls can be ready in 20 minutes or less while older birds may take up to two hours to tenderize. But the principle of the high heat to begin with and the low heat to continue with is still vital. To retain the flavour in a fowl it is wise to rub it with chicken soup powder (because of the monosodium glutamate and spices in it) or to spice it with salt and pepper and add herbs to the pot. The time you need to cook a bird depends on its size and age. But you can prick a chicken to see if it is done, while this is a mistake with red meat. For the juices in meat will run right out of a puncture.

**Fish**  
Fish needs very little time to cook (except gefilte fish, which — like meat stews — requires a long slow blending of flavours), far less than any other flesh food. In this case, however, you can prick the fish without losing flavour, and you need not seal it up as there is no juice extracted by such a process. Fish can be fried in a crust made of batter or egg and/or crumbs, or as it

is. It can be stewed or even used as a basis for soup. However, fish should be kept juicy and should therefore only be cooked until it loses its transparency.

**Vegetables**  
Don't drown vegetables in the cooking. Cook them in as little water as possible and except in certain dishes (such as glazed carrots) for as short a time as possible. Very starchy vegetables, such as potatoes, must be thoroughly cooked, but even these should not be overcooked. And after draining them, be sure to put them back on the fire to dry, shaking them so as not to burn. The less water you use, the better the vegetables, and the gravy or stock then too is flavourful enough to be used.

**Tea and Coffee**  
For good tea, heat an earthen pot by rinsing out with hot water. Put in the tea leaves — the best quality — about a teaspoonful for every two cups (have a jug of hot water handy for those who prefer their tea weaker) add just a little boiling water and let it steep for five minutes or so of infusion, pour boiling water over the tea leaves. If you want milk in your tea, put it into the cup first, and pour the tea over it.

To make good coffee I advise the young bride to begin with instant coffee until she learns to percolate. For coffee (1 tsp. per person for 1 cup of coffee, plus 1 tsp. for the pot) for this too needs caution. Make it strong, serve it at once, and use cream or fertilized milk (called "coffee milk" in the shops) instead of pasteurized or boiled milk if the difference in flavour is noticeable.

**Salads and Desserts**  
Keep salads crisp and desserts simple for a start. Fresh fruit or ice cream are never-fail favourites, so let the Baba au Rhum wait until you know the simple tricks such as properly cooking rice.

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## Lining the Nest

By REGINA DALNY

ANCIENT Jewish custom required that the groom should pay mohar to the parents of the bride as an indication of his intention to treat her honourably; at the same time it was thought undesirable for the bride to come to her husband's home empty-handed.

For a time modern Israelis wishing to get married completely rejected such decadent ideas as love needing some sort of material for the nest. But the Jews from Oriental countries have always cherished both the mohar and the dowry as essential aids to stable marriages; groom and bride collected for years in anticipation of their marriage.

Today even kibbutzim make special provision for new brides. When I asked my 14-year-old Gif Scout daughter whether she had ever heard of a trousseau, she answered, after deep cogitation, "A trousseau is what the kibbutz gives a girl when she gets married."

Nowadays, there is an abundance of supplies suitable for trousseaus in the local shops all made in Israel and capable of matching that peerless Irish linen which every good mother in the Diaspora makes a condition for her daughter stepping under the aspen. There are sheets, towels and table-cloths designed to satisfy every taste, irrespective of ethnic origin or political adherence. Hamashit offers numerous bargains.

### Bed Sheets

Sheets and pillowslips to match in pleasing pastel shades — yellow, pink, green and blue, can be bought at reasonable prices. (Sheets IL250; slips IL175.) These are products of the Histadrut factory, Shilim, and are certainly designed to attract the eye of any young bride. In addition, one can even choose snow-white sheets with hem-stitching and brightly embroidered flowers tastefully decorating the edges. A thrifty and serviceable custom from the continent came to this country during the 'thirties — slip over linen covers for blankets and eiderdowns which are movable and washable in the same way as sheets. These are now available in white or pastel shades in two designs, the one buttoning down the side and the other with a diamond-shaped aperture in the centre for inserting or removing the blankets. The price is IL240 plain and IL290 embroidered. Most of the country's fem-

ale "veterans" will hardly remember the distinction between bath towels, bathing-towels and guest-towels, heavy towels and light towels which was so dear to their mothers, but their daughters have restored the lost aristocracy of the linen for drying the human body. A heavy, thick bath-towel with a pleasing striped pattern, can cost as much as IL1150, and one the same size (1m.30x1m.60), of light thin weave, as little as IL550. There are tiny guest-towels with pretty designs for IL120 and normal-sized ones for IL250.

### Table-Linen

The young housewife looks forward with trepidation to the first meal she has to serve to her mother-in-law. Even those gimlet eyes will soften if the table is draped with a pleasing tablecloth. There are printed cotton cloths ranging in size from 1m. x 1m. (IL460) to 1.30 x 1.60 (IL540), with attractive grapevine pattern designs or brightly coloured flower patterns. Damask cloths in pastel shades with napkins to match ranging from small sizes to large party cloths are available.

As soon as mother-in-law has gone, out come the plastic table cloths. These are white, with an all-over white pattern (IL275), or brightly coloured at IL290, for party cloths, they can be bought by the metre.

This young Israeli who marry can enjoy those treasures which Rupert Brooke loved and described so well: sheets that soon smooth away trouble...

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